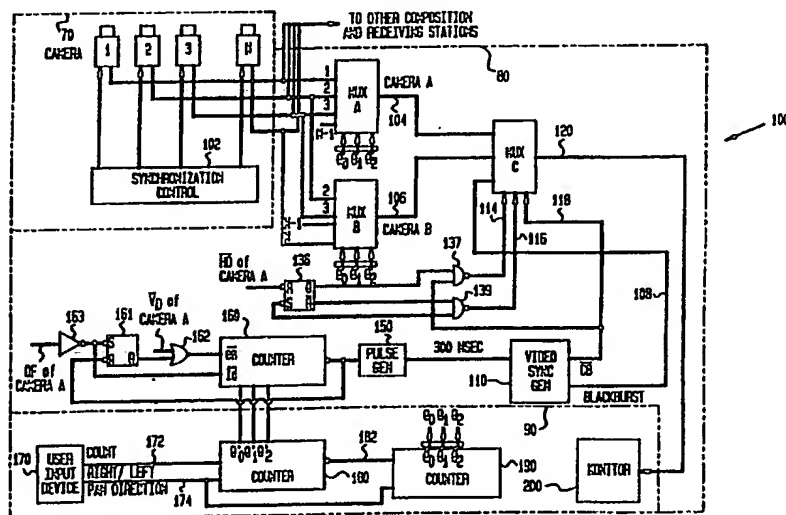




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(54) Title: TELEVISION SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING MULTIPLE VIEWS OF A REMOTE LOCATION



(57) Abstract

A television system (100) comprises a sending station (70), a composing station (80) and a receiving station (90). The sending station (70) comprises a sequence of cameras (1, 2, 3, ..., N) arranged so that the fields of view merge contiguously to form an aggregate field of view. The composing station (80) includes circuitry which enables a local viewer at the receiving station (90) to select an arbitrary and continuously variable subsection of the aggregate field of view for display on a local monitor (200).

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TELEVISION SYSTEM FOR DISPLAYING MULTIPLE
VIEWS OF A REMOTE LOCATION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a television system including a plurality of cameras located at a remote location and having individual fields of view which merge contiguously with one another to form an aggregate wide angle field of view. One or more display systems in communication with the plurality of remotely located cameras enables each of one or more local viewers to select an independent and arbitrary section of the aggregate field of view for display on a local monitor. The inventive system is especially useful in teleconferencing applications.

Background of the Invention

Since the beginning of wire, and later wireless, communications, an implicit goal of communications systems has always been to bring remotely located participants as close together as possible. This is also the goal of a traditional teleconferencing system. Ideally, the effect obtained in good communications should be one of "being there."

A conventional teleconferencing system comprises two or more stations which are illustratively connected via the public switched telephone network. At each station, there is a camera for transmitting a video image to a remote station. There is also a microphone

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for picking up sound and forming an audio signal for transmission to the remote station. The typical teleconferencing station also includes a video monitor for receiving a video signal from the remote station to
5 produce an image of a conferee at the remote station and a speaker for receiving an audio signal from the remote station.

In most teleconferencing systems, the video camera at a sending station is an NTSC camera which has a
10 limited field of view. This camera forms an image on a conventional NTSC monitor at a receiving station remotely located relative to the sending station. One problem with this arrangement is that the conventional NTSC monitor is relatively small-sized. When the number
15 of teleconference participants at the sending-end of a teleconference is larger than one, the image of each participant occupies a small portion of a small viewing area on the receiving monitor. As a result it becomes difficult for viewers at the receiving end of such an
20 image to pick up non-verbal cues from the speaker's body and face. Indeed, in many cases it is often difficult to discern at the receiving-end who of the many participants at the sending-end is actually speaking.

U.S. Patent 4,890,314 discloses a teleconferencing
25 station which solves one aspect of this problem. In particular, in accordance with U.S. Patent 4,890,314, a transmitting teleconferencing station includes, for example, first and second cameras which are specially

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arranged to have contiguous fields of view over a range of distances from the cameras. The two cameras produce first and second video signals corresponding to first and second sub-images. At the receiving

5 teleconferencing station, the two sub-images are displayed using a unique display device so that the two sub-images merge contiguously to form a single high resolution image. The cameras at the transmitting station collectively have a larger field of view than a

10 single camera would have, and, at the receiving-end, a much larger image is formed than would be the case if a conventional NTSC monitor were to be utilized.

Another problem associated with the conventional teleconferencing station is that a teleconference

15 participant has no control over the view of a remote location that is displayed on the local monitor. Typically, at a sending teleconferencing station, whether the imaging device is a single NTSC camera or a combination of cameras as described in U.S. Patent

20 4,890,314, there is a fixed field of view which is transmitted to a receiving participant. The receiving participant only sees whatever object or persons happen to be in the fixed field of view. Of course, a remote camera can be gimbal mounted and controlled by the

25 viewer. However, in this case, there can only be a single locally available view of the remote station so that each of a plurality of viewers cannot choose their own view of the remote station.

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Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a television system which provides a local viewer with a locally controllable view of a remote location. In particular, it is an object of the present invention to provide a system in which a local viewer can select an arbitrary and continuously variable section of a remote wide angle field of view for display on a local monitor.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a television system in which a plurality of viewers at different locations can each select his/her own view of a remote location. Specifically, it is an object of the invention to provide a television system in which each of a plurality of viewers can choose his/her own section of a remote wide angle field of view for display on his/her own monitor.

The inventive television system is especially useful in teleconferencing applications.

20 Summary of the Invention

In accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the present invention, a television system comprises a sequence of cameras, such as NTSC cameras, located at a remote location. The cameras are arranged so that their fields of view merge contiguously to form an aggregate wide angle field of view. The cameras are synchronized so that a horizontal line of displayable video in one

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camera ends just at the start of a horizontal line of displayable video of the next camera in the sequence.

A local viewer has the capability of selecting an arbitrary and continuously variable section of the aggregate wide angle field of view for display on a local monitor. The arbitrarily chosen section of the overall field of view at the remote location is preferably equal in angular width to the field of view of an individual NTSC camera so that the arbitrarily chosen section of the remote field of view can be displayed on an NTSC monitor. In this case, the arbitrarily chosen section of the aggregate wide angle field of view comprises portions of the individual fields of view of at most two adjacent cameras from the sequence of remotely located cameras.

To form a composite video signal for display on the local monitor of a user, the inventive television system comprises a multiplexer which multiplexes together portions of the video signals from first and second adjacent cameras selected by the viewer and a black burst from a video sync generator. The black burst includes everything that goes into a video signal such as horizontal and vertical synchronization signals except the video information itself. The purpose of the multiplexer is to combine the black burst with a portion of the video information from each of the first and second selected cameras to form a composite video signal for display on the local monitor of the viewer. In

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particular, in addition to selecting the first and second cameras, the viewer controls the timing of the black burst signal relative to a line of video in the signal of the first selected camera. Therefore, a line
5 of video in the composite signal includes the portion of a line of video from the first selected camera which starts at the end of the horizontal blanking interval of the black burst and which ends at the start of the next horizontal blanking interval of the video signal of the
10 first selected camera. The line of video in the composite signal continues with a portion of a line of video from the second selected camera which ends at the start of the next horizontal blanking interval of the black burst. This is possible because as indicated
15 above, the two selected adjacent cameras are synchronized so that a line of displayable video of the first camera ends just when a line of displayable video of the second camera begins.

Accordingly, a viewer, such as a teleconference
20 participant, can arbitrarily choose a desired field of view of a remote location to display on a local monitor. In particular, a viewer can control the displayed field of view by controlling the selection of up to two
remotely located cameras out of a sequence of remotely
25 located cameras and by controlling the relative portions of the video signal from the two selected cameras which are combined to form a composite video signal displayed on the local monitor.

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It should be noted that the composing circuitry for forming the composite video signal may be located at the transmitting-end along with the cameras, or at the receiving-end. Alternatively, the circuitry for forming the composite video image may be located at a location separate from the transmitting-end and the receiving-end, such as for example a central office of a telephone network. It is a significant advantage of the invention that the video signals produced by the sequence of cameras can be utilized by a plurality of viewers to form individual composite video signals so that each individual viewer can choose his/her own section of the aggregate field of view for display on his/her own monitor.

15

Brief Description of the Drawing

FIG 1 schematically illustrates the difficulty in arranging a sequence of cameras with contiguous fields of view.

20 FIG 2 illustrates an optical system comprising a sequence of cameras and associated mirrors arranged so that the cameras have contiguous fields of view, in accordance with the present invention.

FIG 3 illustrates one of the cameras and associated mirrors of FIG 2 in greater detail

25

FIG 4 and FIG 5 illustrate an alternative optical system wherein a sequence of cameras is arranged so that the cameras have contiguous fields of view.

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FIG 6 schematically illustrates a system for selecting a section of the aggregate field of view of the cameras in FIG 2 for display by a viewer on a local monitor, in accordance with the present invention.

5 FIG 7 shows how the cameras of FIG 2 and FIG 6 are synchronized.

FIG 8 schematically illustrates a synchronization control circuit utilized in the system of FIG 6.

FIG 9 shows the formation of a composite video
10 signal corresponding to an arbitrarily chosen section of the aggregate field of view of the cameras of FIG 2 and FIG 6.

FIG 10 shows an example of an image formed using a composite video signal of the type illustrated in FIG 9.

15

Detailed Description of the Invention

The detailed description of the invention is divided into two sections. Section A describes arrangements of sequences of cameras in which the
20 cameras have contiguous fields of view that merge together to form an aggregate wide angle field of view. Section B describes a television system which enables a viewer to select a section of the aggregate field of view for display on a local monitor.

25

A. Optical Arrangement

FIG 1 schematically illustrates the difficulty in arranging a plurality of video cameras to have

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contiguous fields of view. In FIG 1, the field of view of video camera 1 is labeled a, the field of view of video camera 2 is labeled b, and the field of view of video camera 3 is labeled c. The fields of view of the
5 three cameras are contiguous over a range of distances from the cameras and merge together to form an aggregate field of view labeled d. However, in order for the fields of view a, b, c to be contiguous, the corresponding cameras 1, 2, 3 must all be located at the
10 common vertex O of the three fields of view. As shown in FIG 1, this is physically impossible, since it is not possible for all three cameras to occupy the same position in space. Thus, to achieve contiguous fields of view, it is not possible to simply place a sequence
15 of cameras one next to the other.

FIG 2 illustrates a physically realizable arrangement of cameras and mirrors where the cameras and mirrors are positioned so that the fields of view of adjacent cameras merge contiguously to form an aggregate
20 wide angle field of view. FIG 2 illustrates a plurality of cameras i , $i=1,2,3,\dots,N$. In FIG 2, $N=8$ so that there is a sequence of eight cameras illustrated in FIG 2. The field of view of each camera $1,2,\dots,N$, is labeled $\theta_1, \theta_2,\dots,\theta_N$, respectively. The field of view
25 of each camera in FIG 2 merges continuously with the fields of view of adjacent cameras so that the fields of view $\theta_1, \theta_2,\dots,\theta_N$ are aggregated together to form an aggregate wide angle field of view β .

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Associated with each camera i in FIG 2 are the mirrors 10- i and 20- i . Thus, associated with the camera 1 are the mirrors 10-1 and 20-1 and associated with the camera N are the mirrors 10- N and 20- N . The mirrors
5 10- i and 20- i associated with each camera i fold the optical rays comprising the field of view of each camera so that there is enough room to mount actual cameras at the common vertex.

The operation of the two mirrors associated with
10 each camera may be understood in connection with FIG 3.

FIG 3 shows the mirrors 10- i and 20- i associated with the camera i . The field of view of the camera i is folded twice by the mirrors 10- i and 20- i to eliminate overall mirror inversion and to allow the various
15 cameras to be physically separated in space as shown in FIG 2.

In FIG 3, the mirror 10- i is oriented at an angle ϕ with respect to the lefthand ray 12 entering the camera. As shown in FIG 3, the ray 12 is reflected at the
20 lefthand edge of the mirror 10- i and reflected again at the lefthand edge of the mirror 20- i before entering the camera i . The righthand ray 14 is reflected from the righthand edge of the mirror 10- i and reflected again at the righthand edge of the mirror 20- i before entering
25 the camera i . The left and right hand rays 12 and 14 define the left and righthand boundaries of the field of view θ_i of the camera i .

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The problem is to insure that the lefthand ray 12 does not intersect the first mirror 10-i a second time after reflection by the second mirror 20-i. A solution exists provided the angle γ is positive. In particular, the first mirror 10-i does not interfere with the beam path coming off the second mirror, i.e. γ is positive, when

$$\alpha < \frac{\theta}{2} + \phi \quad (1)$$

10

where α is the angle between the ray 12 and the mirror 20-i after reflection from the mirror 20-i.

The angle α is fixed when the angles θ and ϕ are specified. In particular, the angle α is determined by

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin(\theta + \phi)}{\frac{g}{k} + \cos(\theta + \phi)} \quad (2)$$

where g and k are the sides of a triangle having the mirror 20-i as one side as shown in FIG 3. As shown in FIG 3, the side k is formed by part of the mirror 10-(i-1) associated with the preceding camera i-1 in the sequence (see FIG 2).

There is a free scale factor which can be set to unity in which case

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin(\theta + \phi)} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2\phi}{\sin(\theta + 2\phi)} \right), \\ k &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \phi)} \left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + 2\phi)} - g \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Illustratively, when $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$, interference with the mirror 10-i is avoided with an angle ϕ up to 30° .

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In the implementation of an array of cameras having contiguous fields of view as shown in FIGs 2 and 3, the use of the second mirror 20-i associated with the camera i, provides a second inversion which compensates for the inversion caused by the first mirror 10-i. However, if the camera itself or the display device on which the image is displayed accomplishes an inversion, only one mirror may be utilized with each camera.

For example, if the scan reversal is accomplished electrically through the use of reverse scan cameras, then a very compact camera arrangement can be utilized to obtain the aggregate wide angle field of view. FIG 4 shows a side view and FIG 5 shows a top view of a six-sided pyramidal mirror 50. Each of the mirror sides captures a field of view θ of an associated video camera 54 with scan reversal. In this manner a six camera arrangement with an aggregate field of view of substantially 360° may be achieved.

20 B. Display And Composition System

Section A above describes how a plurality of cameras, such as NTSC cameras, can be arranged so that the fields of view of adjacent cameras merge contiguously to form an aggregate wide angle field of view. Section B describes how a viewer can select an arbitrary and continuously variable section of the aggregate field of view, such as the subsection θ' of

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FIG 2, and display a video image corresponding to the selected subsection of the aggregate field of view.

A television system which enables a viewer to select an arbitrary subsection of a wide angle field of view is illustrated in FIG 6. The television system 100 of FIG 6 comprises a sending station 70, a composing station 80 and a receiving station 90. Physically, the composing station 80 may be located at the sending station 70, at the receiving station 90, or at a location separate from the sending station 70 and the receiving station 90 such as at a central office of a telecommunications network. The composing station is the location of the circuitry for composing a composite video signal corresponding to an arbitrary and variable section of the aggregate field of view of FIG 2.

At the sending station 70, there is a sequence of cameras 1,2,...,N arranged as shown in FIG 2, to have contiguously merging fields of view. At the receiving station 90, a monitor 200 displays an image corresponding to a section θ' (see FIG 2) of the aggregate field of view formed by the cameras 1,2,...,N. Preferably, the viewer selected field of view θ' is equal in angular width to the field of view θ_1 of an individual camera. Thus, θ' comprises portions of at most two adjacent individual fields of view. For example, in FIG 2, θ' comprises a portion of the field of view θ_1 of camera 1 and a portion of the field of view θ_2 of camera 2.

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In FIG 6, cameras 1,2,...,N at the sending station 70 are synchronized by a synchronization control circuit 102. The cameras are synchronized so that a horizontal line of displayable video of one camera ends just when a horizontal line of displayable video of the next adjacent camera begins.

FIG 7 shows the synchronization relationship between the cameras 1,2,3,... In particular, FIG 7 shows segments of the video signals generated by the video camera 1,2,3, and 4 of FIG 6. Each segment of video signal comprises in a repetitive pattern a horizontal line of video information followed by a horizontal blanking interval. As can be seen in FIG 7, a horizontal line 1 of information of one camera (e.g. camera 1) ends just at the beginning of a like-numbered horizontal line 1 of information of the next camera (e.g. camera 2).

An illustrative embodiment of the synchronization control circuit 102 (see FIG 6) is shown in FIG 8. As shown in FIG 8, the synchronization control circuit 102 comprises one sync generator for each video camera. Thus, corresponding to the video cameras 1,2,...,N are the sync generators 1,2,...,N, respectively. Each sync generator outputs to its corresponding camera a plurality of synchronization signals such as horizontal timing, vertical timing and color subcarrier synchronization signals. The input to each sync generator is a sequence of pulses. These pulses are

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generated by a pulse generator 103. The input pulses for each successive sync generator shown in FIG 8 are delayed by a delay D relative to the preceding sync generator in the sequence. Each delay D is equal to the duration of one horizontal line of video information. When this delay is utilized, the video signals generated by the cameras 1,2,3,...,N have the phase relationship shown in FIG 7.

Returning now to FIG 6, the video signals from the cameras 1,2,3,...,N are transmitted to a plurality of composing stations such as the station 80 of FIG 6. Illustratively in FIG 2 the number of cameras N is chosen as 8 allowing the use of 3 binary select lines Q_0, Q_1, Q_2 as shown in FIG 6 to select one among eight camera pairs. However, m select lines can be used to select any camera pair among 2^m+1 cameras. In particular, the video signals from all but the last of the cameras at the sending station 70, i.e. the video signals from the cameras 1,2,3,...,N-1, are transmitted to a first multiplexer at the composing station 80, which first multiplexer is designated herein as MUX A. The video signals from all but the first of the cameras at the sending station 70, i.e. the cameras 2,3,...,N-1,N, are also transmitted to a second multiplexer at the composing station 80 designated herein as MUX B. Note that the input lines to the MUX A which receive the video signals are numbered 1,2,...,N-1 and that the input lines of MUX B which receive the

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video signals are numbered 2,3,...,N-1,N. Both MUX A and MUX B receive the same set of user generated selection signals. This single set of selection signals Q_0, Q_1, Q_2 is generated at the receiver station 90 and
5 serves to select the video signal from one camera, designated herein as camera A, on the output line 104 of MUX A and the video signal from the adjacent camera, designated herein as camera B, on the output line 106 of MUX B.

10 The video signal for camera A on line 104 and the video signal for camera B on line 106 are transmitted to a third multiplexer, designated herein as MUX C. Also transmitted to the MUX C on line 108 is a black burst generated by the video sync generator 110. The black
15 burst contains all the components of a video signal including horizontal and vertical sync pulses and color burst but does not contain any video information. Thus, the MUX C receives the video signal from camera A on line 104, the video signal from camera B on line 106 and
20 the black burst on line 108. The multiplexer C also receives three selection signals on lines 114, 116, and 118. The selection signal on 118 is a logic low during the composite blanking interval and is derived from the video sync generator 110. When the selection signals on
25 lines 114, 116, 118 have the pattern LO, HI, HI, the video signal from camera A is transmitted to the output 120 of MUX C. When the selection signals on lines 114, 116, 118 have the pattern HI, LO, HI, the video signal

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of camera B is transmitted to the output 120 of MUX C. Similarly, when the selection signals on lines 114, 116, 118 have the pattern HI, HI, LO, the black burst is transmitted to the output 120. In this manner, the
5 video signals from selected cameras A and B and the black burst are combined to form a composite video signal for display on the viewer monitor 200. The logic network used to generate the selection signals to the MUX C is discussed below.

10 At the composing station 80, the horizontal drive signal (\overline{HD}), the vertical drive signal (\overline{VD}) and the odd field signal OF of the selected camera A are recovered using conventional circuitry (not shown). The horizontal drive signal for camera A (\overline{HD}) is connected
15 to the "R" input of the flip-flop 136. The "S" input of the flip-flop 136 receives the composite blanking signal (\overline{CB}) from the video sync generator 110. A first input of the NAND-gate 137 is connected to the Q output of the flip-flop 136 and a first input of the NAND-gate 139 is
20 connected to the \overline{Q} output of the flip-flop 136. The second input of the gate 137 and the second input of the NAND-gate 139 receive the composite blanking signal (\overline{CB}) of the video sync generator 110. The flip-flop 136 and the NAND gates 137 and 139 form a logic network which
25 generates the selection signals on lines 114 and 116. As indicated previously, the selection signal on line 118 is the composite blanking signal (\overline{CB}) generated by the video sync generator 110.

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FIG 9 illustrates the video signal of camera A, the video signal for camera B, the black burst and the composite output signal. As indicated previously, cameras A and B are synchronized so that a horizontal line 1 of displayable video information of camera A ends just at the start of a horizontal displayable video line 1 of camera B. The selection signals on lines 114, 116, and 118 are generated by the video sync generator 110 and logic elements 136, 137, and 139 so that the black burst is transmitted to the output 120 of the MUX C during the horizontal and vertical blanking intervals. Thus, the composite output video signal includes the horizontal blanking interval signals of the black burst. As shown in FIG 9, the horizontal blanking interval of the black burst ends at a point in time x which is located in a horizontal line 1 of video for camera A. At this point, the selection signals of MUX C change so that the signal of camera A is transmitted to the output 120 of the MUX C. Thus from the point x to the end of the video line of camera A at point y, the video signal of camera A is used to form the composite output signal. At the end of the horizontal line of camera A at point y, the select signals change so that the video from camera B is transmitted to the output 120 of the MUX C. Thus the composite signal is now formed from the video signal for camera B. This continues until the start of the next horizontal blanking interval of the black burst. At this point, the selection signals of the MUX C change

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again so that the horizontal blanking interval signal of the black burst is transmitted to the output 120 of the MUX C. Thus the composite video output signal comprises the horizontal and vertical sync signals and color burst
5 from the black burst, and each horizontal line in the composite video output signal is made up in part from the video of camera A and in part from the video of camera B.

The image which results from the composite video
10 signal of FIG 9 may be understood in connection with FIG 10. FIG 10 shows the image that is produced by the video signal of camera A alone, the image that is produced by the video signal of camera B alone and the video image which is produced by the composite video
15 signal. Note that the composite image has the same length as the video image of camera A and camera B as they all are NTSC images, and that the composite image starts at point x in the image of camera A.

As discussed previously, it is an object of the
20 system 100 of FIG 6 to display an arbitrary and continuously variable section θ' (see FIG 2) of the aggregate field of view β of the cameras 1,2,...N. To do this, the user needs to select two consecutive cameras from the sequence of cameras 1,2,3,...N and once the two
25 cameras A and B are selected, choose a point x in the horizontal video line of the first camera at which the composite image is to start. As indicated previously, the cameras A and B are determined by the selection

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signals Q_0 , Q_1 , Q_2 generated at the receiving station 90. The generation of these signals is discussed below. The point x is determined by the timing of the pulses from the pulse generator 150. The pulse generator 150
5 illustratively generates 300nsec wide pulses. The timing of these pulses determines the timing of the horizontal blanking signal of the black burst, i.e., the location of the horizontal blanking signal of the black burst relative to the video signal of camera A.

10 The timing of the pulses from the pulse generator 150 is determined by the count in the counter 160. The count in the counter 160 is determined as follows. The viewer who controls the receiving station 90 utilizes a user input device 170. Under the control of the viewer,
15 the input device 170 outputs a sequence of pulses on line 172. Depending on the signal on line 174, the pulses on line 172 cause the count Q'_0 , Q'_1 , Q'_2 in the counter 180 to increase or decrease. Illustratively, view selection within a camera pair is shown with three
20 binary signals Q'_0 , Q'_1 , Q'_2 allowing a total of eight selectable views. However, the number of selectable views can be increased to 2^m (for $m > 3$) where m binary signals are transferred from the counter 180 to the counter 160. The count in the counter 180 is
25 transferred to the counter 160 so as to control the timing of the pulses generated by the pulse generator 150 and thus control the location of the point x in FIGS 9 and 10. The count is transferred from the counter 180

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to the counter 160 in response to an OF pulse of camera A being transferred to the $\bar{1d}$ input of the counter 160 after inversion by the inverter 163.

Typically, the pulse generator 150 is required to
5 deliver a pulse at a time which is delayed from the start of a new frame in camera A. A flip-flop 161 is set by the odd field (OF) pulse of camera A after inversion by the inverter 163 so that when the next vertical drive pulse (\bar{VD}) of camera A occurs, logical
10 low level signal \bar{V}_D can be passed through an OR-gate 162 to enable the counter 160. At that time the counter 160 counts downward from the count loaded from the counter 180 to zero. When the counter 160 reaches zero, the counter 160 outputs a signal to the pulse generator 150
15 and the pulse generator 150 in turn sends a 300 nsec pulse to the video sync generator 110. The flip-flop 161 is reset by the output signal of the counter 160.

Illustratively, if the count in the counter 180 is decreased, the point x is moved to the left, and if the
20 count in the counter 180 is increased, the point x is moved to the right. In other words, if the count in the counter 180 is decreased, the image on the monitor 200 pans to the left and if the count in the counter 180 is increased the image on the monitor 200 pans to the
25 right. If the count in the counter 180 remains constant, the field of view of the image on the monitor 200 remains the same.

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Connected to the panning counter 180 of FIG 6 is the camera selection counter 190. The counter 190 outputs the camera selection signals Q_0 , Q_1 , Q_2 . The counter 190 receives the signal on line 174 which indicates whether it is to count up or count down. The camera selection signals Q_0 , Q_1 , Q_2 are generated as follows. When the viewer selects the count up direction and when the viewer generates so many pulses on line 172 that the panning counter 180 overflows, a signal is transmitted on line 182 from the panning counter 180 to the camera selection counter 190 causing the count in the camera selection counter 190 to increase by one. When the counter 180 reaches its maximum count, it means that the image on the monitor 200 has panned as far to the right as possible for the selected cameras A and B and to pan further to the right it is necessary to change the selected cameras by increasing the count in the counter 190 by one.

Similarly, when the viewer selects the count down direction and when the viewer generates so many pulses on line 172 that the counter 180 reaches zero, a signal is transmitted on line 180 to the counter 190 causing the count in the counter 190 to decrease by one. When the panning counter 180 reaches its minimum count, it means that the image on the monitor 200 has panned as far to the left as possible for the selected cameras A and B and to pan further to the left it is necessary to

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change the selected cameras by decreasing the count in the counter 190 by one.

CONCLUSION

5 A television system has been disclosed which enables a viewer to display on a local monitor an arbitrary and continuously variable subsection of a remotely located aggregate field of view formed by an array of cameras.

10 Finally, the above-described embodiments of the invention are intended to be illustrative only. Numerous alternative embodiments may be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the following claims.

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CLAIMS

1. A television system comprising
a sending station comprising a sequence
of cameras arranged so that the individual fields of
view of adjacent ones of said cameras merge contiguously
5 to form an aggregate wide angle field of view,
a composing station comprising means for
generating a composite video signal for displaying an
image of an arbitrary and continuously variable
10 subsection of said aggregate wide angle field of view,
and
a receiving station comprising a monitor for
displaying said image.
2. The television system of claim 1 wherein said
15 sending station further comprises a synchronization
control circuit for synchronizing said cameras so that a
horizontal line of a video signal generated by one
camera ends at the beginning of a horizontal line of a
video signal generated by the next camera in said
20 sequence.
3. The television system of claim 1 wherein said
cameras are NTSC cameras and said monitor is an NTSC
monitor.
4. The television system of claim 1 wherein said
25 generating means comprises,
first selection means for selecting first
and second video signals produced by first and second
cameras from said sequence, and

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second selection means for selecting a portion of said first video signal and a portion of said second video signal for forming said composite video signal.

5 5. The television system of claim 4 wherein said first selection means comprises first multiplexing means for receiving a video signal from all but the last of said cameras in said sequence and second multiplexing means for receiving a video signal from all but the
10 first of said cameras in said sequence and wherein said receiving station comprises a first counter for generating a selection signal for said first and second multiplexing means to cause said first and second multiplexing means to output said first and second video
15 signals, respectively.

6. The television system of claim 5 wherein said generating means further comprises a video sync generator for generating a black burst.

7. The television system of claim 6 wherein said
20 generating means further comprises a third multiplexing means for multiplexing said selected portion of said first and second video signals of said first and second cameras and said black burst to form said composite video signal.

25 8. The television system of claim 7 wherein said second selection means comprises means for controlling the position of a horizontal blanking interval of said

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black burst relative to a line of video in said first video signal of said first camera.

9. The television system of claim 8 wherein said controlling means comprises a pulse generator for
5 transmitting timing pulses to said video sync generator, and wherein said receiving station comprises a second counter for controlling the timing of said timing pulses relative to said first video signal of said first camera.

10 10. A composing station for use in a television system comprising

means for receiving a video signal from each of a sequence of cameras arranged so that their individual fields of view merge contiguously to form an
15 aggregate wide angle field of view, and

means for generating from said received video signals a composite video signal for displaying on a display monitor an image of an arbitrary and continuously variable subsection of said aggregate field
20 of view.

11. The composing station of claim 10 wherein said generating means comprises

means for selecting from said received video signals first and second video signals transmitted
25 from first and second adjacent ones of said cameras,

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means for generating a black burst, and
means for multiplexing selected portions
of said first and second video signals and said black
burst to form said composite video signal.

5 12. A television system comprising

a sending station comprising a sequence
of cameras arranged so that the individual fields of
view of adjacent ones of said cameras merge contiguously
to form an aggregate wide angle field of view,

10 means for receiving video signals
generated by said cameras and for generating one or more
composite video signals, each composite video signal
being formed from one or more of said received video
signals and corresponding to an arbitrary and
15 continuously variable subsection of said aggregate wide
angle field of view, and

one or more monitors for receiving one of
said composite video signals and for displaying an image
of a subsection of said aggregate field of view.

FIG. 1

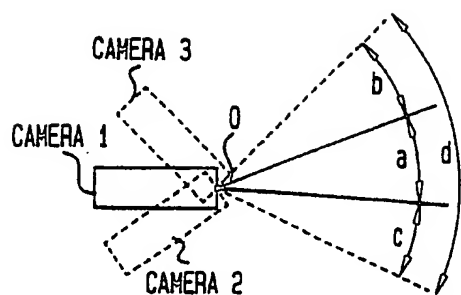


FIG. 2

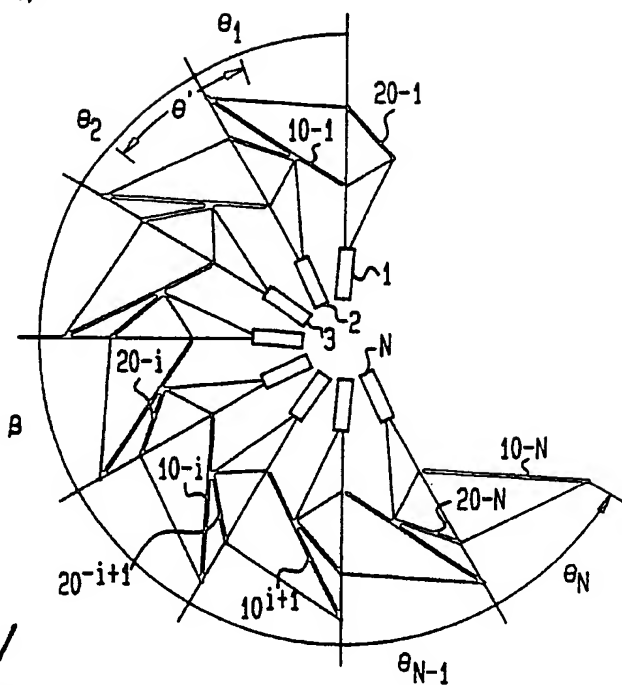


FIG. 3

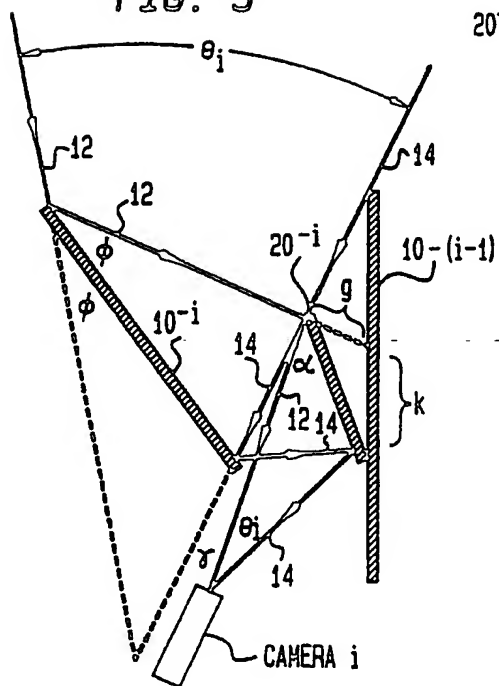


FIG. 4

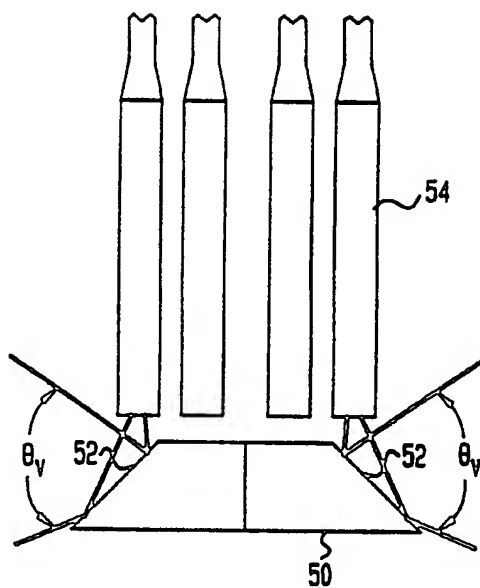


FIG. 5

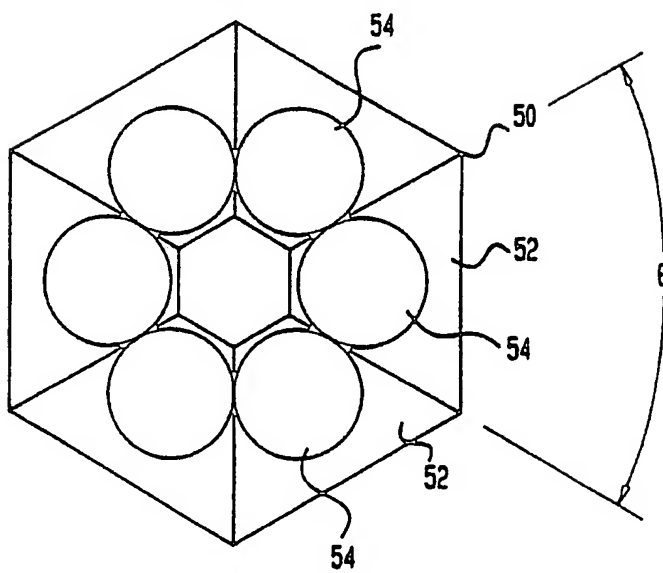


FIG. 6

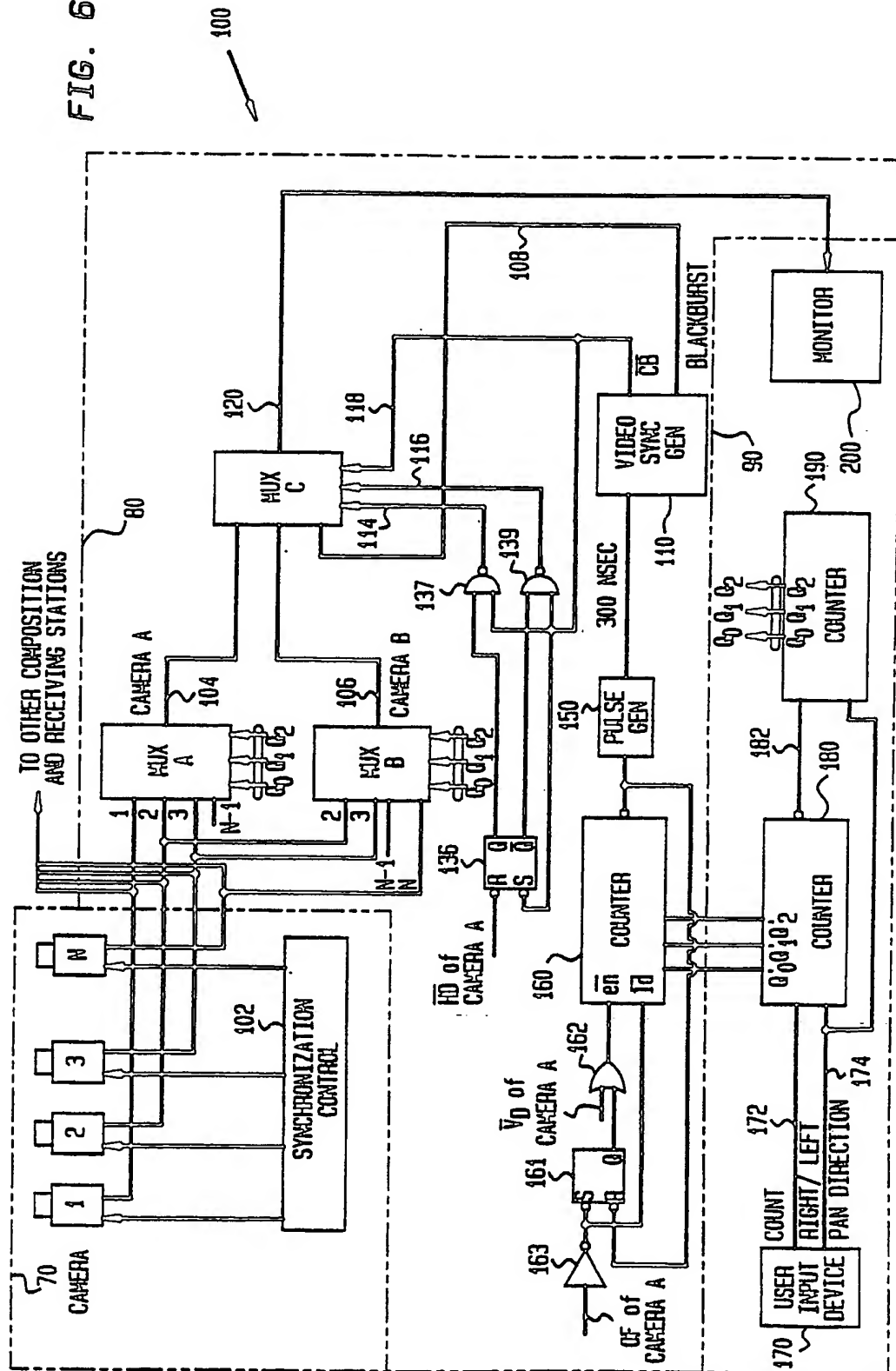


FIG. 7

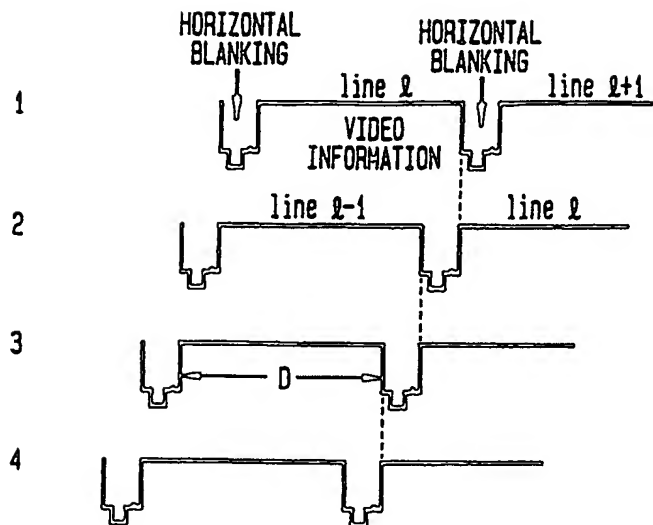


FIG. 8

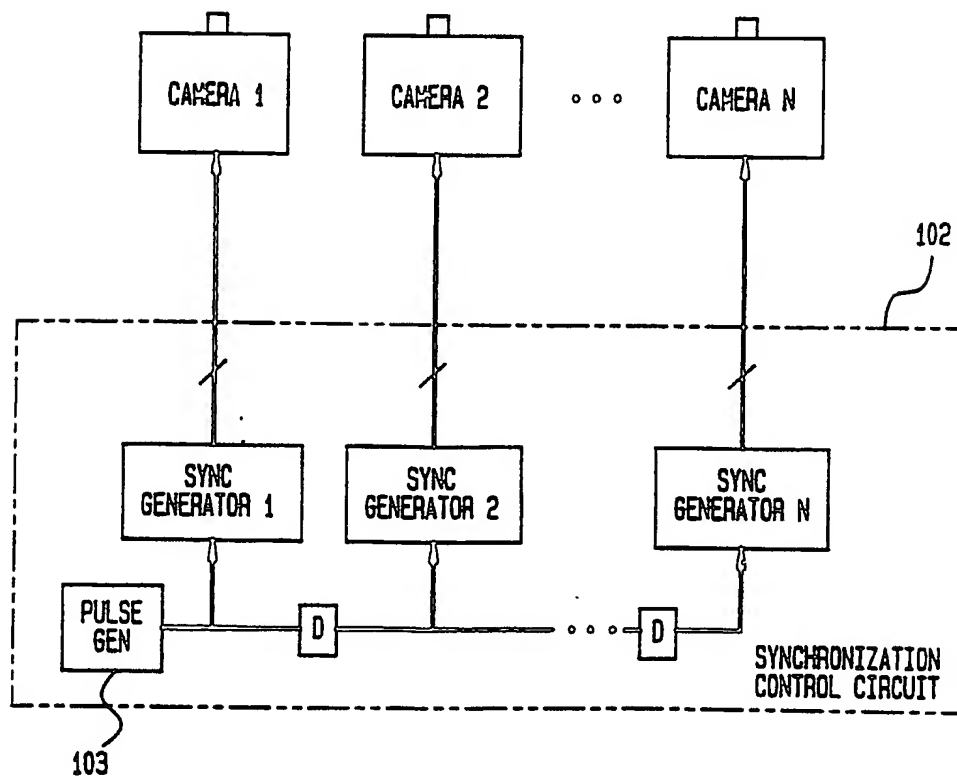


FIG. 9

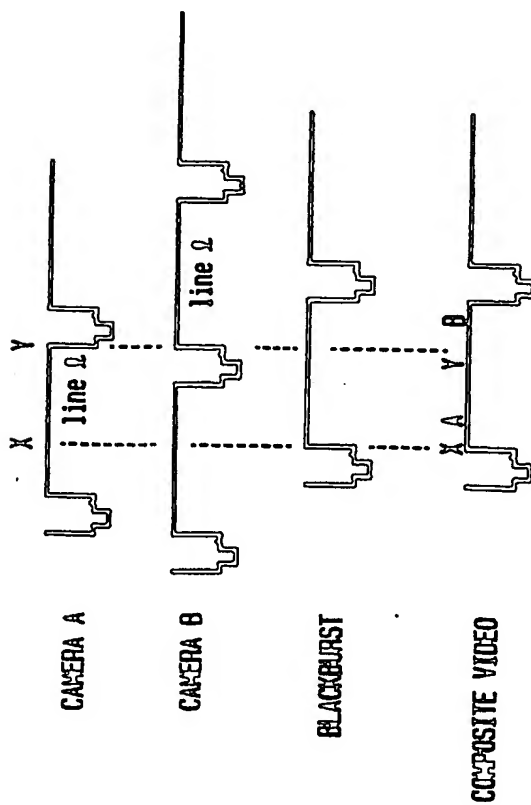
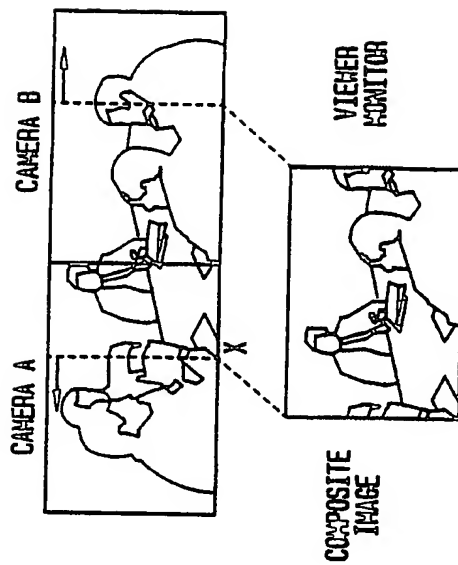


FIG. 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US92/00347

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC CL (5): HO4N 7/15, 7/14, 7/18		
U.S. CL: 358/85, 93, 87		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ?		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
INT. CL(5)	HO4N 7/15, 7/14, 7/18,	
US. CL:	358/181, 185, 225, 85, 86, 87, 93, 103, 104, 108	
	455/2, 5, 6 379/53, 54	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	JP, A, 2-194788 (SHIBUYA) 01 AUGUST 1990 See Constitution	1-4, 10 and 12
X	US, A, 3,697,678 (BELLESON) 10) OCTOBER 1972 See entire document.	1-4, 10 and 12
A	US, A, 4,613,898 (BAGNALL-WILD ET. AL.) 23 SEPTEMBER 1986, See Abstract.	1-12
A	US, A, 4,400,727 (ARON) 23 AUGUST 1983 See Abstract.	1-12
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
26 FEBRUARY 1992	FEB 26 1992	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
ISA/US	S. HSTA	